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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/745,525	12/26/2000	Qingwen Hu	7000-432	2154

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, QUYNH H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2642

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/745,525

Applicant(s)

HU ET AL.

Examiner

Quynh H. Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 May 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicant's amendment filed 5/2/05 has been entered. Claims 1, 18, 27, 30-33, 40-43, and 46 have been amended. No claims have been cancelled. No claims have been added. Claims 1-46 are still pending in this application, with claims 1, 32, 33, and 40 being independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. Claims 1-10, 14-29, 32-37, and 39-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ash et al. (U.S. Patent 4,669,113).

Regarding claims 1, 32, and 33, Ash et al. teach in integrated network controller for a dynamic nonhierarchical dynamic routing on the alternate paths available in the switching system, the data network including a plurality of switches (Fig. 2, SW 10) and a plurality of links connecting the switches (Fig. 2, 11), the method comprising: at a given one of the plurality of switches (Fig. 2, SW 10), each of the switches contains memory for storing information regarding the trunk links between itself and other switches (col. 2, lines 22-32), where the one of the plurality of links connects to the given one of the plurality of switches. Ash et al. further teach the routing sequences to

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minimize potential blocking in the network by evaluating the least loaded path for each potential connection of two switches in the system (Abstract and col. 4, lines 58-68), then preplanning changes in the first choice path and any required changes in the subsequent choice paths to the switching offices (col. 8, lines 59-68). In one embodiment, the concept of trunk reservation on a link deals with the traffic intensity between the offices directly connected to the link, for example reserves trunks in each link where the high blocking indicator level exceeds 1, to determine whether to pick the first choice path or other subsequent choice paths (col. 13, line 12 through col. 14, line 68) reads on claimed "if the utilization of the trunk exceeds a first threshold, initializing a first degree of adaptation".

However, Ash et al. do not teach the measurement of the utilization of a single trunk.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that it is necessary to monitor the utilization of each trunk in the group of trunks in order to obtain the measurement for the trunk group. Furthermore, Ash teaches (col. 13, line 50 through col. 14, line 10) that the trunk reservation on a link deals with the traffic intensity between the offices directly connected to the link and when the traffic between those offices is high, a selected number of trunks on the direct link are reserved for traffic originating and terminating in those offices. Therefore, in Ash adaptation network, it would be necessary to measure the utilization of trunks in order to reserve more trunks in the event of traffic intensity.

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Claim 40 is rejected for the same reason as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Ash et al. teach computer-executable instructions (Fig. 7-9).

Regarding claims 2, 10, 34, and 41 Ash et al. teach consulting the database (database blocks 130) to determine a course of action in response to the initializing the first degree of adaptation (col. 7, lines 9-47).

Regarding claims 3, 7, 8, and 35-37, Ash et al. teach when the number of unacknowledged attempts exceeds a predetermined threshold (col. 7, lines 15-16 - peg counts, overflow counts) for the particular trunk group, more measurements are taken in order to determine which equipment is defective or no longer active (col. 13, lines 12-34; col. 14, lines 17-38 - *where Ash discussed removing two-link paths with zero discounted idle circuits from the routing sequence*) and therefore preventing new connections established on that particular equipment, for example the particular trunk.

Regarding claims 4-6 Ash et al. teach trunks in service table, trunk status map database, routing database, and routing candidate list that contains lists of the path candidates for each originating switch (OS) - terminating switch (TS) pairs in the network, each OS-TS pair has a unique routing sequence and each routing sequence has a "first choice" path and "subsequent choice" paths (col. 7, line 1 through col. 8, line 48) reads on claimed "the specific characteristics relate to a priority of the new connections, relate to a destination or source of the new connections".

Regarding claim 9, Ash et al. teach if the utilization of the trunk exceeds a second threshold, for example the trunk is busy or idle, initializing a second degree of adaptation (col. 13, line 12 through col. 14, line 68 - *where Ash discussed the concept*

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of trunk reservation on a link deals with the traffic intensity between the offices directly connected to the link, for example reserves trunks in each link where the high blocking indicator level exceeds 1, to determine whether to pick the first choice path or other subsequent choice paths).

Regarding claims 14 and 24, Ash et al. teach the concept of trunk reservation on a link deals with the traffic intensity between the offices directly connected to the link, for example reserves trunks in each link where the high blocking indicator level exceeds 1, to determine whether to pick the first choice path or other subsequent choice paths. The number of reserved trunks is related to the size of the trunk (col. 13, line 12 through col. 14, line 68).

Claims 15 and 25 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 2.

Regarding claims 16-22, 26-29, and 39, Ash et al. teach a routing database contains two lists of the path candidates for each OS-TS ("path and trunk connects of switches") pairs in the network ("candidate connection"), each path candidate may be designated as primary candidate, a secondary candidate, a final routing candidate, etc. (col. 7, lines 27-47) reads on the third degree of adaptation; selecting the candidate connection is based on specific characteristics of the information stored in memory (col. 2, lines 22-32); and it would have been obvious to establish the alternate path before the connection is removed from the path to maintain the communication link and avoid service interruption that would affect value of customer service and lost of revenue.

Regarding claim 23, Ash et al. teach repeating the selecting process ("do loops" - col. 14, lines 11-16) for additional candidate if the utilization of the trunk continues to exceed the threshold to minimize potential blocking and overflow in the network.

Claims 40 and 42 are rejected for the same reason as discussed above with respect to claims 1 and 3, respectively. Furthermore, Ash et al. teach computer-executable instructions (Fig. 7-9).

4. Claims 11-13, 30-31, 38, and 43-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ash et al. (U.S. Patent 4,669,113) in view of Ackerley et al. (U.S. Patent 6,377,677).

Claims 11, 12, 38 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 2 and 3. However, Ash et al. do not teach sending a congestion notification to a source of the misbehaved connection and alerting the policy database to reduce a priority associated with the misbehave connection.

Ackerley et al. teach a method of routing calls in the communications network. The signaling system in use between PBXs will send a congestion message from the terminating local exchange to the originating PBX in the event that a failure has occurred (col. 1, line 61 through col. 2, line 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the feature of sending a congestion notification to a source of the misbehaved connection, as taught by Ackerley, in Ash's system in order to inform the source and alert the database before generating new routing sequences.

Regarding claims 13, 30 and 31, Ash et al. do not teach altering the policy database to reduce a priority associated with the misbehaved connection. Altering the policy database to reduce a priority associated with the misbehaved connection is well known and the advantage of using it is also well known. For example, removal of a failure trunk from the network.

Claims 43-46 are rejected for the same reason as discussed above with respect to claims 7, 8, 11, and 16. Furthermore, Ash et al. teach computer-executable instructions (Fig. 7-9).

Response to Arguments

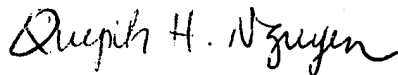
5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-46 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Applicant's arguments are addressed in the above claims rejections.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quynh H. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7489. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 6:15 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar, can be reached on 571-272-7488. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Quynh H. Nguyen
Patent Examiner
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